

The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13.

Trouble looms up from the trades unions in another quarter. The crisscross of Milwaukee, who have always been reduced ten per cent during the dull season, have this year been cut down thirty per cent and threaten to strike in consequence. They have asked a reconsideration, and if not granted they declare that they will stop work and hold out until their terms are complied with.

The decision of the supreme court pronouncing one section of the Baxter bill unconstitutional does not invalidate the principal features of the law. The decision will be pretty sharply criticised by lawyers generally, and as for common mortals, they must accept it in bewilderment. To live to this blessed old age to find that drunkenness is no offense against the law, is indeed a boon. It is not probable that the decision will increase the local traffic in liquor or augment the saloon keeper's business.

Caleb Cushing, it seems even now, too old to serve on the bench, according to the term of the law. He was born in 1800, and is, consequently, 74 years old. The law relating to the terms of the supreme judges, permits the retirement at the age of 65, instead of 75, as the common impression has it. There is only one satisfaction in Mr. Cushing's appointment—if he were not chosen a worse man might be, and remembering Casey, Murphy, Kramer, Schenck, Sickles, and Bingham, we may be glad that it was no worse.

The metropolis of Montana is swept away by a baptism of fire. Helena was the pride of the territory, a place of large wealth and trade, filled with an enterprising and intelligent population from the cream of eastern society. The wind, one of those awful winds that those only know who have ascended the heights of the continent, drove the flames point blank upon the best part of the town. Among the citizens resident there from this state were Mrs. McFarland and her family from Lafayette. As Mrs. McFarland kept a large hotel the chances are that she is made homeless. When one of those new cities of the frontier is struck by the flames there is small chance to save anything. It is a loss to the territory, but its wide awake people will quickly replace it.

A ludicrous picture of the perplexity of the great ladies of the "republican court" finds its way into the eastern press specials. The correspondent says gravely that Mrs. Attorney General Williams, landlady, has blocked the entire machinery of social festivity. It had been the purpose of all the cabinet ladies and supreme court ladies to give "German" to Miss Nellie Grant, who "leads" to perfection. The break in the appointment of chief justice has kept this amiable purpose in abeyance, as the judge's wives did not feel like making two parties in one season, as they would be forced to do, should they give a party before the appointment of the chief justice. It was further hoped by the cabinet ladies that Mrs. Williams would be out of the set before the parties began, and so they waited and hoped. Poor Williams is blamed with all this blocking in the wheels of social machinery, and his wife execrated by the ladies who have to tolerate her. Lofly pictures of republican simplicity and dignity, these?

Another stupendous strike, almost rivaling the famous Pan Handle manifestation, is just beginning at Pottsville, Penn. Nine thousand strikers, rather than accept the reduced wages, have quit work and are now idle. The example thus set by the 9,000 will speedily be followed by others, so that the movement may become general. As this outbreak is of the first interest to this State, the details are given in full. The causes leading to the strike are simple—greed and bad faith on the part of the companies. The great coal corporations own a third of the State of Pennsylvania, and their investments never pay them less than seventy-five per cent. They make it a practice every year to force the men into a strike as soon as the coal market is glutted, and keep thousands of men idle until the price of coal has gone up sufficiently to enable the speculators to realize from 100 to 300 per cent. In 1871 the companies forced the miners into a strike, and when the spring came conceded their demands and they went to work.

One of the supreme judges said cynically, on hearing that Williams would be withdrawn—"We might better take him, for if he is Grant's first choice what will his second be?" That word spoken in jest probably gave rise to the rumor in the telegraph yesterday that Morton's name would be sent in. Even Williams might be considered a miracle of consummate fitness compared with such a selection. But the very incongruity of the thing rendered it more probable. Morton on the bench would be much the same as Tweed in the pulpit—with the chances altogether in favor of the latter, for grace one may gain even if not born in it, but capacity never, unless born in the bone and bred in the flesh. However, the sensation of relief is too great to make it profitable to tell the sensation of unspeakable loathing which fell on the community at the bare suggestion of such an indecent choice. The country can stand his pretentious shallowness and buffoon leadership in congress, but on the bench, laugh-provoking gratitude to Grant is the only testimony that adequately expresses the universal breath of relief at the escape.

In reading the admirably concise report of Superintendent Mayne, presented complete elsewhere, the thoughtful reader is specially solicited to note the fact that this official has to say that he has not drawn upon a \$10,000 appropriation, made by the last legislature which sat in this city. The superintendent says—mark it well, for we don't hear this welcome talk from officials generally:—

When it is considered that the institution has for the last three years made a surplus, and that during that time no appropriation has been asked for that object, it seems quite unnecessary that the appropriation should have been made.

Plainly, this Mr. Mayne will have a bad

effect on office holding if he is permitted to act and talk like this. In Washington, when appropriations are made, it is the rule in every department that every penny, to the uttermost, shall be drawn, even if it go in landaulets and private servants. If honesty and competency prevailed at large, there would be no special reason to call attention to this phase of Mr. Mayne's report, but with political morality at its present low tide, the exhibition deserves marked and special mention, and the state is to be congratulated in the possession of an official so true to its interests, and a body of commissioners so ready to uphold and sustain his honorable course. It is unnecessary to call attention to the characteristic squandering of the legislature in providing this \$10,000 which had not been asked, and could not under honest management be used.

Of Caleb Cushing, who has been selected for the supreme bench as Gen. Grant's second choice, not much remains now to be said. His history has been very recently recapitulated in these columns, and while he is a vast improvement on Williams for the office of chief justice, he is far from the proper selection. There is scarcely a bar in the country that could not have presented a more eligible candidate for the important place to which this elderly jurist finds himself elevated, at a time when most men are thinking of the future and setting their good house in order. Mr. Cushing is a good lawyer, but, judging from his career, utterly without the judicial faculty—a thing born to a judge—as the ear for measure and rhythm is only possessed by the poet. He has to be sure practiced before the supreme court all his life, or at least what would be lifetime to most men, and he will have the advantage of thorough familiarity with formulas, precedents and pleading. He will also possess the merit of eligibility for a very short term only, as in two years he is by law retired from the bench on half pay. This is probably the secret of his selection. Gen. Grant will have the opportunity of filling the place of chief justice twice during his term, and the next time may be in a better condition to compel congress to do his bidding. The last phase of the business is quite as amusing as the first. The president informed the judiciary committee that he had promised Williams that he would not withdraw his name unless he (Williams) requested it. On being informed that his choice could not be confirmed the president was put in an embarrassing position, from which he was extricated by Williams' letter. Fish had been called in as the oldest cabinet officer to get Williams to write, and this done, the deadlock ended. It is not improbable therefore that the elevation of Cushing is a little bit of revenge on the part of the president to punish the Senate for its insubordination. The friends of reform, however, have no cause to regret the Williams nomination; it has forced villainies to the surface that would never have been heard of otherwise. Cushing on the bench is at least not the embodiment of corruption and partisanship, and in this respect he is a good selection.

They had a convention in New Hampshire the other day—in fact they had two, but the important one was a sort of farmer's love-feast. The air was filled with hay seed, and the keynote of the speeches was struck from three tin pitch forks. The republicans called the convention and when they got the delegates then they turned it into a political threshing bee. All the old fodder that has filled the party mows for the last ten years, was thoroughly threshed out and a new stock of slightly moulded clover put in its place. Never was such a convention seen. The chaps who in 1852 thought Horace Greeley a disloyal scoundrel, and his utterances the heresies of the totally depraved, affably ignored the past and adopting all the teachings of the reviled leader, put themselves in trim for the campaign. They nominated a farmer to carry out the views of the awakened partisans and gave him a platform to stand on more abuse and unintelligible than the tablets of Sinai. The first utterance of this platform fills the reader with emotions not easily described. How can a man tell just what he feels, if he is susceptible of a noble emotion, for instance, in reading this winning of the convention's wisdom, forming the first of the remarkable series:

Whereas, The republican party spring into existence as the ally of liberty, justice, and integrity in their contest with slavery and the democratic party, it has battled manfully and unflinchingly to preserve the Union, to crush rebellion, to emancipate and enfranchise and to establish the foundation of the republic on the eternal principles of unity, equality, and freedom. Emerging from the chaos of civil war, the republican party has restored the straying states to their orbits; it has established peace, justice, and tranquility; it has secured indemnity from England through arbitration, and reparation from Spain through a just and prompt demand; it has paid more than \$600,000,000 of the public debt, reduced taxation, and held the republic steadily on its onward and upward course.

There is some confusion here as to the profit and antecedent, but who can say that there is not a fine imaginative fancy at play, in the tossing off of such an epitomized list of achievements. Is there an Addisonian counterpart to the splendor of diction and chastity of style, in which the transcendent triumphs of the "republican party" are set forth? "Emerging through the chaos of civil war, through the valor and sacrifice of our citizen soldiers, it has restored the straying states to their orbits." Addison's simile of the angel, does not compare with that felicitous thought. Fancy to yourself the republican party emerging through the chaos of civil war, seizing the celestial system in their orbits? A background of cotton frauds; the credit moblifier robberies; the debauchery of all semblance of state government in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina. Those for the background. The grab and the Louisiana conspiracies in the front. It is not in the province of high art to stop for such pre-Raphaelite details as these. The real artistic touch is where the republican party is represented as establishing "peace, justice and tranquility." Less highly colored, this picture would have been ineffective; but burnished, as it were, with radiance of this sort, the eye is dazzled and minor errors mingle with the beauties as that criticism is hushed. It is, however, the final touch which is reserved for the surreptitious fancy. The republican party paying

off \$300,000,000 of the debt and reducing taxation? There is something in this which savors of deep and base ingratitude, for we were not informed by Mr. Boutwell and other eminent publicists who carried the councils of the party that it was the president who was paying the national debt, and that if we would re-elect him we would get it all paid in no time? It is distressing to point out a little blunder of this sort in so finished a work of art as this hay seed elching from New Hampshire, but the truth of history can not be trifled with, in such a vital point as this. Having sketched this one specimen brick, it is necessary to go on to the next resolve, alike striking and remarkable? Tell how from the second to the fifth, the "republican party" "hails" the result of its own great labors; hails the repeal of the back pay, and wants the president's swag restored; "hails" the republican party in other states, and warns all whom it may concern, that it is time for a halt in rascality; "hails" the agitation against monopoly and demands the cessation of special privileges; "hails" congress to look out for the franking privilege. So on for ten or a dozen more resolutions warning congress against railway legislation; against the popular interest. Then follows ten lines of sympathy for the cause of temperance, and a hint to try moral suasion in the prevention of the evil, and a final return to the laudation of the republican party as the upholder and exponent of religion, truth, honesty, abnegation from office, and the millennial virtues generally. All this splendor of achievement and nobility of character is modestly attributed to the great party, and the people asked to uphold it in the future, lest perchance if they didn't, the country might be wrecked in the hands of sore-heads and democrats!

A secret convulsive met in council in this city Thursday, the historic 8th of January, and after much wrestling, adopted the following amusing abstractions:

Resolved, That it is the undoubted will of the republican party of Indiana that congress shall immediately and unconditionally repeal the act of the 4th of March, 1873, which authorized the president, congressmen and other officers, and that the members from this state will fully represent their constituents in urging such repeal.

Resolved, That it is the voice of the people of Indiana that the acts of the secretary of the treasury in using the greenback reserve to meet the exigencies of the government, should be approved by congress; that the unexpended balance of the forty-four millions should be issued as rapidly as practicable, and that some mode of supplying a currency which will conform to its necessity to the wants of business, should be immediately adopted.

Resolved, That the corporations, created by the people, either by congressional or legislative charter, should be held responsible for the proper use of the franchises granted them; that they are created to be the servants, not the masters, of the people, and that any corporation which attempts to legislate as if it were the people, and restrict their power within the legitimate sphere of their corporate existence, shall be immediately and unconditionally dissolved, and the franchises of the corporation shall be forfeited, and the property of the corporation shall be sold to pay the debts of the corporation, and the balance of the proceeds shall be distributed to the people.

Nobody has the temerity to put his name to these little strokes of political satire. The first little paragraph under the head of resolved is too funny. You remember what Oliver said about the grab, and Oliver is the republican party. He didn't think the salary grab an evil. He thought indeed that he couldn't live on the mean little sum, \$7,500, which the people are now clamoring against. The vacuous little resolve about corporations is as insinuating as oil in apple sauce, and will be greatly appreciated by Oliver's friends, Scott and Clews and Jay Cooke, and the long line of good fellows who "run" the legislative branch of the government which our own Oliver "leads." The "resolves" of the important personages who come together in back rooms to frame the soft sawder of political campaigns were never more clearly burlesqued than these meaningless and oratorical emptinesses put forth as the holy conviction of the "state committee." But very probably these jokers see no "ridiculousness" in this business. They probably go through the formula with gravity, thinking that they have the same sodden prejudice and dull partisan hate, to appeal to which have upheld them in the past. From the signs of the times just now, it is very much more than probable that the committee will find that slipped twaddle of this sort don't fill its old office. That people once given to service in that fore are loosed from bondage and bent on pastures green and new.

Col. Fred. Dent Grant, who is a lad of 23, and but a year or more graduated from the pretentious common school known as West Point—fell called upon to resent a blackguard allusion to his mother in the Washington Capital. That paper, edited by Don Platt, published a reflection on the ladies of the White House for receiving calls New Years, so soon after Mr. Dent's death. The strictures were altogether impertinent and outrageous, and received marked disapproval from the decent presses of the country—by which the disapproval of passing them by without comment. Col. Fred however could not resist the opportunity to display his fine uniform in the defense of his mother, and visited Platt's house on war intent. The redoubtable editor was not unprepared for an emergency of the sort and sent word by the servant that he could be seen at his office. On the withdrawal of Frederick he sent word for a guard of policemen and had his office protected. Meantime the chief of police was notified of the impending war, and word was sent to the White House. There a scene of entreaty and protest followed and Mrs. Grant prevailed on her headstrong champion to take no further action in the matter. Mrs. Grant is a lady of admirable good sense, and it is unfortunate that her son does not "take after her" in this at least.

By a vote of confidence passed by the French assembly yesterday, the impending ministerial crisis was averted, and the resignations were withdrawn. There will be smooth sailing now for a few days.

Noting that Schuyler Colfax was presented with a buggy on Christmas day by the Studebaker Wagon Company, of South Bend, the Elkhardt Democrat says that when he runs for Congress again he will solemnly affirm that he never gave him a buggy, nor the principal part of a buggy,

nor a cent's worth of interest in a buggy, nor a tenth part of a cent. So Studebaker will do well to have other evidence of the fact than a mere memorandum.

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S INAUGURATION.
THE OLD STATESMAN GIVES A FEW HINTS ON PRACTICAL ECONOMY—A BRIEF BUT POINTED ADDRESS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—The city has been visited to-day by thousands of people from all parts of Ohio, to witness the inauguration ceremony. At three o'clock a long procession composed of the military companies from Cleveland, Steubenville, Toledo, Cincinnati, Dayton and Chillicothe, with numerous bands of music and private citizens, escorted Governor Noyes and governor elect, Wm. Allen, to the executive chamber, where they were met by a committee, and escorted to the east terrace where numerous crowds of spectators were in attendance. At half past three o'clock the members of the general assembly, supreme court and other dignitaries proceeded to the same place. After prayer, Governor Noyes introduced Mr. Allen as follows:

My fellow citizens: I have the honor to introduce to you a gentleman of long distinction in the country's history, and now called by the sovereign voice of the people to preside over the interests of our state, the Hon. Wm. Allen, governor of Ohio.

The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice White, after which Gov. Allen, in a loud, clear voice, delivered the following inaugural address:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: The events of October have made it my duty to appear before you, and in your presence to take the oath prescribed to the chief executive officer of this state. I have taken the oath, and shall earnestly seek to perform the promises it exacts. At the opening of your session my predecessor, in his annual message, submitted to you general statements of the conditions of the several departments of the state government. He likewise made such suggestions as seemed to him necessary and proper. If at any time during your session the public interests should, in my judgment, require me to do so, I will submit to you additional suggestions in the form of a special message.

The constitutional convention now in session, will no doubt complete its important labors and submit the result for ratification by the people during the current year. Should such ratification be obtained, your next session will be one of extraordinary importance. You will be required to revise the whole body of the general laws of the state and by appropriate modification adjust those laws to the requirements of the new constitution. For these reasons you may deem it unnecessary to enter in any very material particular the existing laws at your present session, but there are some legislative acts which, I believe, attract your immediate attention. These acts are those by which taxes are imposed and appropriations made. Even if you were now convened under ordinary circumstances, you would, I believe, feel it to be your duty to reduce existing taxes and appropriations, for it is evident to all men that the increase of taxes and public expenditures have for some years past been much beyond the actual and rational necessities of the state. The gentlemen who are now convened under ordinary circumstances, a few months ago, that undeniably and tremendously power called a money panic imparted a violent shock to the whole industrial and property system of the country. The well considered plans and calculations of all men engaged in active business, or in the

EXERCISES OF ACTIVE LABOR.

Were suddenly and thoroughly deranged, in the universal business anarchy that ensued. The minds of men became more or less bewildered, so that few among them were able distinctly to see their way, or know what to do, or even to do it. The future of a single week all values and all incomes were instantly and deeply depressed. There was not a farmer, manufacturer, merchant, mechanic, or laborer who did not feel that he was less able to meet his engagements, or pay his taxes, than he had been before. The distressful effect of this state of things was felt by all, but it was more generally felt by the great body of laboring people, because it touched them at the vital point of subsistence. Many of these people were unable to find that regular and remunerative employment which was necessary to their well being; whilst some of them, especially in the large towns and cities, would have suffered for the want of the nutriment upon which the continuance of life depends, but for that prompt humanity which so characterizes our nation, and so honorable to the whole American people. It is in the midst of this condition of things that you are now convened, and it is manifestly the duty of the legislature of the state to afford the only relief which it has the constitutional power to afford, by the reduction of public taxes in proportion to the reduced ability of the people to pay; yet this can not be done without at the same time reducing the expenditures of the state government down to the very last dollar compatible with the maintenance of the public credit, and the efficient and economical management of the state government. Under the ever present sense of necessary economy, I do not mean that vague and mere verbal economy which public men are so ready to profess in regard to public expenditures. I mean that earnest and inexorable economy which procures its existence by accomplished facts. In the prodigality of the past you will find abundant reason for frugality in the future. I close these brief observations by returning my thanks to the people of the state for that expression of their goodwill and pleasure which brings me before you, and I thank you gentlemen of the general assembly and our fellow citizens here convened, for the respectful attention with which I have been heard, and I thank my predecessor for the courtesy and unselfishness which he has extended towards me since my arrival in this city.

For the first time, I had the pleasure of making his personal acquaintance.

Governor Allen then returned to the executive chamber, where he held a brief levee. The general assembly returned to the senate chamber, where the other officers of the state officers took the oath in their respective offices.

The weather was beautiful, and no accidents of importance occurred to mar the festivities and ceremonies of the day.

THE BALL.

The inauguration ball at the city buildings to-night was a very brilliant affair, and was attended by several thousand of elegantly dressed people, from various portions of this state. The hall was handsomely decorated, and so completely arranged as to dance six-teen couples, that at once, a large orchestra, led by Professor Eckhardt, opened the ball at nine o'clock with an original overture called "Rise up William Allen." Just as the last notes of the overture died away, Governor Allen and ex-Gov. Noyes, with the ladies of their respective families and a large party of intimate friends, made their appearance, when the orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief." Dancing then commenced, and is still going on at midnight. The handsomely lighted and decorated hall, the elegantly dressed ladies, and the bright uniforms of the various representatives of the various military companies visiting the city, makes the ball the most brilliant and successful one given in this city for years. Ex-Gov. Noyes returns to Cincinnati next week to renew the practice of law.

BEHIND THE BARS.

A YEAR'S REFORM.

PHASES OF PRISON LIFE.

HOW HOUSTON CONVICTS ARE CARED FOR—THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OFFICIALS—SOME GOOD POINTS.

The first annual report of the officers of the Northern Indiana Prison, for the current year ending Dec. 15, 1873, was yesterday submitted to the Governor. The Directors report a favorable condition of the prison financially and otherwise. No losses have been sustained since their entrance upon the discharge of their duties, March 11, 1873, that were not at once repaired with little expense. No depressing circumstances have been met with affecting in any manner the good order, discipline, or economical management of the institution. The several officers of the prison are in full compliance with their duties, and their fidelity, efficiency and promptness. During the year there has been but very little sickness in the institution, and but one death from natural causes, which is due to the constant care and attention bestowed upon the convicts by the physician, Charles C. Hamrick, and to the sanitary measures adopted and strictly enforced by the officers. One death by violence is detailed in the warden's report elsewhere. This convict's term of imprisonment would have expired on November, 1873. The deputy warden, Mr. Charles A. Manning, who was concerned in the death of the convict, was fully exonerated from all blame in the premises. The financial condition of the prison, according to the directors' report, is very gratifying, due to a careful, economical and economical management of the money. The prisoners are comfortably clothed, well fed, and in general as well contented as could be expected under their circumstances. In this connection the board acknowledges to Mr. Charles Mayne, warden, the obligations of the department, and the state for his honest and economical management of the financial affairs of the prison, and for the efficient management in which he has discharged the various and onerous duties devolving upon him; also to Mr. Charles A. Manning, deputy warden, who has been largely instrumental in securing the admirable discipline and thorough and cheerful subordination of the convicts. Captain Taylor, of the steward's department, and the Rev. G. C. Baker, moral instructor, are also commended for the successful administration of their respective offices. The only official change which has been made during the year is that of physician and steward. Dr. J. P. Sinclair resigned the office of physician and was succeeded by Dr. Chas. C. Hamrick, and George McDonald resigned the office of steward and was succeeded by Captain Joseph Taylor. The assistant keepers are spoken of in the highest terms. The amount received from

INCOME OF PRISON.

Is \$7,465 23; the amount disbursed for current and ordinary expenses is \$49,748 86; leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$7,221 37. No pains have been spared to furnish convicts with an abundant supply of wholesome food, and to make such improvement in their clothing as seemed necessary. The total receipts from all sources, including appropriations for water, clothing and library are \$62,952 23; total expenditures, \$53,731 00; balance on hand at last report, \$1,880 49, showing a balance of \$10,000 72, of \$11,417 82. The appropriation made by the last legislature of \$10,000 a year for current expenses of the prison has not been drawn, and as there is no probability of its being required for that purpose, it is desirable that the appropriation be so managed as to permit it to be used for such permanent improvements and buildings as are urgently needed. An artisan well, alluded to in the warden's report elsewhere, has been sunk, the contract having been awarded to Beach & Miller, of Chicago. The water four feet below the level of the ground. The steam fire pump was purchased of Messrs. Dean Bros. of this city. The entire cost of the water works reaches about five thousand dollars, toward the payment of which the appropriation of \$2,000 by the last legislature will be applied, and the balance, \$3,000, will be paid from the current receipts of the prison. Attention is called to the absence of all facilities for the proper care and treatment of insane convicts. The erection of a suitable building for the confinement of such unfortunate and the procurement of such treatment as will induce improvement, and, if possible, are recommended. The omission of the names of the convicts by the warden is indorsed by the board of directors, the strongest reason being that their publication answers no profitable purposes, but seems rather to advertise the names of those who have served in the penitentiary.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The names of counties where prisoners were convicted and the number from each are given as follows: Adams, 2; Allen, 38; Benton, 2; Blackford, 2; Boone, 9; Carroll, 4; Cass, 6; Clay, 1; Clinton, 6; Delaware, 5; De Kalb, 3; Elkhart, 10; Fountain, 9; Fulton, 4; Grant, 11; Hamilton, 6; Howard, 1; Jasper, 1; Jay, 1; Kosciusko, 5; Lagrange, 1; Laporte, 14; Madison, 4; Marion, 14; Marshall, 2; Miami, 1; Montgomery, 4; Noble, 2; Porter, 2; Pulaski, 1; Randolph, 8; St. Joseph, 9; Steuben, 3; Tippecanoe, 2; Tipton, 2; U. S. C. C. Co., 1; Wabash, 3; Warren, 1; White, 1; Whiteley, 1. Total, 358.

The different crimes and number of each are shown as follows:

Crimes against property—Arson, 4; burglary, 15; larceny, 12; grand larceny, 12; receiving stolen goods, 4; false pretenses, 8; false pretenses and larceny, 1; forgery, 8; grand larceny, 220; grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, 1; highway robbery, 1; petit larceny, 11; robbery, 10; robbery and assault and battery with intent to kill, 1. Total, 267.

Crimes against persons—Assault and battery with intent to commit murder, 12; assault and battery with intent to commit rape, 3; attempt to murder, 4; incest, 1; manslaughter, 3; marrying white woman, 1; murder, 38; obstructing railroad, 1; perjury, 3; rape, 5—total, 71.

The number of prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment is 23.

The names of the pursuits followed before conviction and the number engaged in each are—Bakers, 4; barbers, 5; blacksmiths, 13; boatmen, 2; bookkeepers, 7; brakemen, 1; brewers, 1; bricklayers, 2; brickmakers, 1; brushmakers, 1; buggy makers, 1; butchers, 6; carpenters, 15; carriage makers, 1; chairmakers, 7; cigar makers, 3; clockmakers, 1; clerks, 4; common laborers, 1; cobblers, 1; conductors, 1; cooks, 4; coopers, 12; curriers, 1; dry goods finishers, 1; engineers, 5; engravers, 1; farmers, 77; ironers, 2; flax-breakers, 1; furriers, 1; gardeners, 1; gas meter makers, 1; harness makers, 2; batters, 1; hod carriers, 1; hostlers, 4; horse servicers, 1; hotel keepers, 1; jewelers, 1; laborers, 79; loafers, 1; lumberers, 1; machinists, 2; mangle cutters, 1; millers, 2; molders, 8; painters, 7; paper makers, 1; patent right agents, 2; peddlers, 3; piano finishers, 1; plasterers, 3; porters, 1; printers, 3; professors, 1; padlocks, 2; pump makers, 1; quarrymen, 1; railroad men, 11; railroad clerks, 1; saloon keepers, 1; sawyers, 2; shoemakers, 7; showmen, 1; stone cutters, 3; stone masons, 2; strikers, 1; tailors, 4; teamsters, 3; telegraph operators, 4; tinkers, 1; traveling agents, 2; trainers, 1; varnishers, 1; wagoners, 1; wagon makers, 1; waiters, 2.

NATIVITIES AND NUMBER FROM EACH.

Alabama, 2; Connecticut, 3; Illinois, 11;

Indiana, 75—white 65, black 10; Kentucky, 31; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 2; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 5; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 3; New Jersey, 5; New York, 33; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 70; Pennsylvania, 12; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 1; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 10. Total in the United States, 293—248 white, and 45 black. Canada, 8; England, 10; France, 4; Germany, 23; Holland, 1; Ireland, 19; Poland, 1; Scotland, 3; Switzerland, 4; West Indies, 1; total, 78; which 1—1 from West Indies—is black. This makes a whole total of 321 whites and 47 blacks.

The ages of the convicts and number of each are as follows: Fifteen years and under, 3; from fifteen to twenty, 50; from twenty to twenty-five, 107; from twenty-five to thirty, 87; from thirty to thirty-five, 47; from thirty-five to forty, 19; from forty to forty-five, 19; from forty-five to fifty, 15; from fifty to fifty-five, 8; from fifty-five to sixty, 3; from sixty to sixty-five, 3; over seventy-five, 1.

The number of convicts who can read and write is 255; who can read only, 62; who can neither read nor write, 31. The number of temperate habits, 121; of moderate habits, 88; of intemperate habits, 179. The number who are single is 216; who are married, 128; who are widowers, 24. The average number of convicts for each month in the year is as follows: December, 16, 1873, to January 1, 1874, 326; February, 335; March, 340; April, 330; May, 342; June, 360; July, 374; August, 367; September, 367; October, 365; November, 367; December 1 to December 16, 370; during the entire year, 354.

THE NATIONAL JUNK SHOP.

UPHOLSTERED WHEELBARROWS, CARPETS AND TOWELS—THE WAYS OF THE INDIAN BUREAU AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Some Washington advices to the New York papers are worth reading. A dispatch to the Tribune says: The more rapidly the Indians disappear, the more expensive to the government their care seems to be. The extravagance of the Indian Bureau during the last fiscal year surpasses anything in its former history. The regular appropriations of June 30, 1873, amounted to \$8,380,322 91. On the last day of the last session of Congress the President approved the annual deficiency bill, which contained items for the Indian Bureau amounting to \$1,275,542, and now it is discovered that even with this large additional sum the commissioner was unable to get through the year without contracting a debt of a half million more. This makes a grand total of \$9,655,864 91, the cost of the Indian service for the last year. The estimates of deficiencies in this bureau for the current year have not yet been made up, but the amount will not be less than a million. Thus it will be seen that the government is called upon during the present session to appropriate two millions for deficiencies in the Indian service, besides increasing the amount in the regular bill for this purpose according to the estimates \$1,275,542. This is one of the big treasury leaks.

The correspondent of the New York Times writes: Some of the most curious facts have been developed by the inquiry. It seems that various articles, which in common household use last for years, can not stand the wear and tear of Indian use more than one season. Take, for instance, towels. In 1871 the Treasury Department was furnished with \$27 75 worth of water-coolers, and in 1872 there was expended for the same articles \$916 37. The wear and tear on towels must be something fearful. The report of the Superintendent of the reservation at Fort Snelling shows that for hemming towels there was paid in 1872, \$350, while the material for towels cost \$1,410. Carpet, matting, etc., for the Treasury cost annually a small fortune. In 1871 \$11,841 06 were paid for new carpets, and in 1872 a still greater sum was paid out for the same thing. The richest item, however, to be found in the Superintendent's report for 1872 is the following:

March, 1872.

McDermott & Bros., repairs to wheelbarrow, \$27 75.

That certainly must have been an upholstered wheelbarrow.

The Springfield Republican's account is: The officials at the treasury are very active, trying to explain their contingent expenses, but meet with little success except with one or two correspondents who do not value independence on whenever the administration gets into a strait place. But these officials are obliged to admit that the department has one double team that might be dispensed with. This is the case with nearly all the rest, including the agricultural department. These superfluous double teams are horses, with the horses, harnesses and drivers, about \$3,000 each. The senate and house spent about \$25,000 annually for teams and drivers, and the records of the senate contingent expenses show that senators receive personally 250 reams of paper, 348,000 envelopes, besides nearly 6,000 sent to committee men, and every other conceivable thing classed in, political parlance, under the head of stationery appropriations.

JEFF DAVIS.

HE RESPONDS TO SOME OF HIS VICKSBURG—AN EXTRACT FROM HIS LETTERS.

Mr. Jeff Davis was in Vicksburg, Miss., his old home, a few days last week on business, and on the 27th ult. a number of citizens called to express their regard for him, and to elicit, if possible, a public expression of his views on the present "warmed affection; that he should ever remember it with pleasure and satisfaction, but that, as to making any public expression of his views, he was satisfied that, in view of his peculiar situation, it could be of little benefit to our people or the principles to which we were all devoted, and that the occasion might be seized by those who differed from us to take advantage of anything he might say for the purpose of using it to our injury. This, he said, had been his resolution, when he was, after the late civil war, released from prison, and on the rare occasions when he had felt forced to deviate from it the result has justified the wisdom of this course. As, for instance, when he made a few remarks on the occasion of the meeting of the Southern Historical Society last summer at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, his utterances had been eagerly seized upon by the partisan press of the North and West and perverted to our injury. He remarked that for himself personally he did not regard the clamor, but deplored the mischievousness to his people. He added that many things might be said without notice by other men would not be overlooked in him. His judgment, therefore, forbade his acceding to the flattering request. Mr. Davis said that the masses of the people, in all sections of this country, were not interested in the corruption that prevails—the Credit Mobilier, the salary grab steal, etc.—and were always in favor of an honest administration of the government; and that while the politicians might disregard the sentiment of the people for a while, with the expectation of either defying that sentiment or deceiving the people by their watch cries and political programs, the truth is mighty and most inevitably prevail; that the cry about the degeneracy of the times was an old one, but that the mass of the people were sound.—Vicksburg.